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FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

ACCORDING to promiſe I ſend you the petition, and aſſure you that the ſubſcription goes on rapidly; 1000 having ſigned already.—The total number of 10,000 is deemed ſufficient, although twice as many might eaſily be obtained. The proceeding has been ſcrupulouſly candid; not one having ſet down her name without a careful peruſal of the contents. Much leſs have abſent or fictitious perſons been added to the liſt, or ſchool-boys and other trumpery taken in.

Your friend, C.

To the Honorable CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

The humble Addreſs of ten thouſand Federal Maids.

With a bluſh of female modeſty we preſent this reſpectful addreſs, in hopes that our federal voice may in ſome degree ſoften the clamour of diſcontent that ſtuns your ears. We are grieved to ſee, that a glorious empire cemented by the blood of gallant fellow-citizens, fathers and brothers, is yet in danger from licentious diſcord; and we make you a ſolemn tender of all the aid that *faithful female hearts* can give. Phlegmatic pedants and flirting beaus may ridicule this language as the effuſion of enthuſiaſm; we ſcorn the paltry beings who never felt the ſublimity and ardor of *our country's ſacred love*. We repeat again, command our utmoſt efforts for the public good. If the men will not ſuffer your exciſe to touch their *darling grog*, exceſs in which does every year deſtroy thouſands, brings many hundred families to beggary, and breaks the hearts of many amiable wives—tax then freely our favorite tea, our caps, bonnets, cuſhions, biſhops, every piece of ornamental dreſs. If ſtill more is wanted, tax our very under-petticoats. If our young men will not learn how to defend their liberty and property, their hoary ſire, the mother who bore and ſuckled them—then order us into the field. We ſhrink indeed from violence; ſome of us cannot without pain kill a chicken: But alas, the ſword is yet in this civilized æra, the *ultima ratio*. This charming country may invite bold invaders; it may breed vipers in its boſom. This land of liberty muſt be defended againſt foreign and domeſtic foes. Some of us are of the ſociety called *Friends*, and we all reſpect the civil virtues of this ſociety; but we cannot believe that a man does pleaſe the righteous judge of mankind, and father of mercies, by ſuffering a ſavage to *ſcalp his child, or burn the wife of his boſom in ſlow fires*. We all know the value of national induſtry; but *gold muſt be defended by ſteel*. Independence muſt not be hazarded merely to make an apprentice work ſome *additional* days more in the year for his maſter. Learning is both uſeful and ornamental to nations: But do not our ſcholars know, that *Minerva was the Goddeſs of arms as well as arts?* Some of us will never marry a fellow who cannot protect his ſweetheart, although he could chaunt all the battles of Homer in Greek.

Your petitioners revere the rights of conſcience. They know alſo that general regulations require modification; but every good citizen will chearfully bear his portion of the public burden; if he cannot fight, he will pay; if he drinks a great deal, he will not grudge the price of his enjoyment.

Finally, as thoſe that ſow have a right to reap, your petitioners requeſt with due ſubmiſſion a few ſmall privileges: as *an order of female heroiſm*, like that of the *Cincinnati*; the right of election to all public offices; and eſpecially an *abſolute command over non-paying and non-fighting huſbands*.

TEN THOUSAND FEDERAL MAIDS.

EXTRACTS

From Mr. Burke's *Publication on the Revolution in France.*

"IT is ſaid that twenty-four millions ought to prevail over two hundred thouſand, true—if the conſtitution of a kingdom be a problem of arithmetic. This ſort of diſcourſe does well enough with the lamp-poſt for its ſecond: To men who MAY reaſon calmly, it is ridiculous.—The will of the many, and their intereſt, muſt very ſoon differ; and great will be the difference when they make an evil choice A government of five hundred country attornies, and obſcure curates is not good for twenty-four million of men, though it were choſen by forty-eight millions; nor is it the better for being guided by a dozen of perſons of quality, who have betrayed their truſt in order to obtain that power. At preſent, you ſeem in every thing to have ſtrayed out of the high road of nature. The property of France does not govern it. Of courſe property is deſtroyed, and rational liberty has no exiſtence. All that you have got for the preſent, is a paper circulation, and a ſtock-jobbing conſtitution—and as to the future, do you ſeriouſly think that the territory of France, upon the republican ſyſtem of eighty-three independent municipalities (to ſay nothing of the parties that compoſe them) can ever be governed as one body, or can ever be ſet in motion, by the impulſe of one mind? When the National Aſſembly has completed its work, it will have accompliſhed its ruin. Theſe commonwealths will not long bear a ſtate of ſubjection to that of Paris. They will not bear that this one body ſhould monopolize the captivity of the King, and the dominion over the Aſſembly calling itſelf National. Each will keep its own portion of the ſpoil of the church to itſelf—and it will not even ſuffer that ſpoil, or the more juſt fruits of their induſtry, or the natural produce of their ſoil, to be ſent to ſwell the inſolence, or pamper the luxury of the mechanic of Paris."

From the (London) MORNING CHRONICLE.

A ſhort Anſwer to Mr. BURKE's Pamphlet, by ſhewing the relative ſituation of France and England, under their new government.

FRANCE.	ENGLAND.
All Tythes aboliſhed.	Tythes collected in kind, and Queen Ann's bounty buying up large tracts of land for the Clergy.
All Feudal Rights aboliſhed, and Lands granted as Free Lands. No Copyholds. Nor Lords' Courts. No Herriots and Fines.	All Feudal Rights and baſe Copyhold Tenures preſerved. Herriots exacted from the Widow. The Yeomanry haraſſed with unprofitable attendances at the will of the Lord, at his Manorial Courts
The National Debt paid off by the exceſſive property of the Clergy being ſold, and France relieved from Taxes.	A debt of 263 millions unliquidated, with the addition of 5 millions, from the late armament.
Farmers general,—and oppreſſive taxes aboliſhed——a Trial by Jury introduced. A free repreſentation of the People annually renewed by themſelves.	Taxes farmed——— The Exciſe Laws extended——A Trial by Jury curtailed. A partial repreſentation, and once in ſeven Years, principally by the Lords.
The Corporations open to the inhabitants of the Towns.	The corporations in general cloſed, and conſiſting of few people, and having but little to do with the people at large.
A free Toleration—Offices open—Refugees recalled.	A partial Toleration Offices ſhut to a million and a half of people—Emigrations likely to enſue.

By this ſhort, but incontrovertible ſtatement, the preſent ſituation of the two countries will more plainly appear, than by the arguments of Sophiſtry.

LEGISLATURE of VIRGINIA.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, THURSDAY, December 16, 1790.

The General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled,

REPRESENT,

THAT it is with great concern they find themſelves compelled, from a ſenſe of duty, to call the attention of Congreſs to an act of their laſt ſeſſion, entitled, "an act making proviſion for the debt of the United States;" which the General Aſſembly conceive neither policy, juſtice, nor the conſtitution warrants. Republican policy, in the opinion of your memorialiſts, could ſcarcely have ſuggeſted thoſe clauſes in the aforeſaid act, which limit the right of the United States in their redemption of the public debt. On the contrary, they diſcern a ſtriking reſemblance between this ſyſtem, and that which was introduced into England at the revolution. A ſyſtem which has perpetuated upon that nation an enormous debt, and has moreover inſinuated into the hands of the executive, an unbounded influence, which, pervading every branch of the government, beats down all oppoſition, and daily threatens the deſtruction of every thing that appertains to Engliſh liberty. The ſame cauſes produce the ſame effects! In an agricultural country like this, therefore, to erect and concentrate and perpetuate a large monied intereſt, is a meaſure, which your memorialiſts apprehend muſt, in the courſe of human events, produce one or other of two evils. The proſtration of agriculture at the feet of commerce, or a change in the preſent form of federal government, fatal to the exiſtence of American liberty.

The General Aſſembly paſs by various other parts of the ſubject, which they apprehend will have a dangerous and impolitic tendency, and proceed to ſhew the injuſtice of it, as it applies to this Commonwealth. It pledges the faith of the United States for the payment of certain debts due by the ſeveral States in the Union, contracted by them during the late war. A large proportion of the debt thus contracted by this State has been already redeemed by the collection of heavy taxes levied on its citizens, and meaſures have been taken for the gradual payment of the balance, ſo as to afford the moſt certain proſpect of extinguiſhing the whole at a period not very diſtant; but by the operation of the aforeſaid act, a heavy debt, and conſequently heavy taxes will be intailed on the citizens of this commonwealth, from which they never can be relieved by all the efforts of the General Aſſembly, whilſt any part of the debts contracted by any State in the American Union, and ſo aſſumed, ſhall remain unpaid: For it is with great anxiety your memorialiſts perceive, that the ſaid act, without the ſmalleſt neceſſity, is calculated to extort from the General Aſſembly the power of taxing their own conſtituents for the payment of their own debts, in ſuch a manner as would be beſt ſuited to their own eaſe and convenience.

Your memorialiſts cannot ſuppreſs their uneaſineſs at the diſcriminating preference which is given to the holders of the principal of the continental debt, over the holders of the principal of the State debts, in thoſe inſtances, where States have made ample proviſion for the annual payment of the intereſt, and where of courſe there can be no intereſt to compound with principal, which happens to be the ſituation of this Commonwealth. The continental creditors have preferences in other reſpects, which the General Aſſembly forbear to mention, ſatisfied, that Congreſs muſt allow that policy, juſtice, and the principles of public credit abhor diſcriminations between fair creditors.

Your memorialiſts turn away from the impolicy and injuſtice of the ſaid act, and view it in another light, in which to them it appears ſtill more odious and deformed.

During the whole diſcuſſion of the federal conſtitution by the convention of Virginia, your memorialiſts were taught to believe, "that every power not granted was retained." Under this impreſſion and upon this poſitive condition declared in the inſtrument of ratification, the ſaid government was adopted by the people of this commonwealth; but your memorialiſts can find no clauſe in the conſtitution, authoriſing Congreſs to aſſume the debts of the States! As the guardians then of the rights and intereſts of their conſtituents, as centinels placed by them over the miniſters of the federal government, to ſhield it from their encroachments, or at leaſt to ſound the alarm when it is threatened with invaſion, they can never reconcile it to their conſciences, ſilently to acquieſce in a meaſure which violates that hallowed maxim. A maxim, on the truth and ſacredneſs of which, the federal government depends for its adoption in this commonwealth. But this injurious act not only deſerves the cenſure of the General Aſſembly, becauſe it is not warranted by the conſtitution of the United States, but becauſe it is repugnant to an expreſs proviſion of that conſtitution—this proviſion is "That all debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution, as under the confederation," which amounts to a conſtitutional ratification of the contracts reſpecting the State debts, in the ſituation in which they exiſted under the confederation. And reſorting to that ſtandard, there can be no doubt, that in the preſent queſtion, the rights of States as contracting parties with the United States, muſt be conſidered as ſacred.

The General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, confide ſo fully in the juſtice and wiſdom of Congreſs upon the preſent occaſion, as to hope they will reviſe and amend the aforeſaid act generally, and repeal in particular, ſo much of it as relates to the aſſumption of the State debts.

December 23, 1790.

AGREED BY THE SENATE,

H. BROOKE, C. S.

TEST. CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

ON the evening of the 5th inſt. the Sovereign Congreſs at Bruſſels aſſembled at the Town-houſe at Namur, where they received the citizens; after the Preſident, in an animated ſpeech, had addreſſed them reſpecting the Emperor's Manifeſto, he, in the name of the Sovereign Congreſs, requeſted their ſentiments, which were delivered by one of their head, who ſpoke to the following effect:

"We have conſidered the Emperor's Manifeſto, which I have the honour to inform you the citizens of Bruſſels not only reject but diſpiſe; the people have drawn the ſword in the cauſe of God and their country, nor will they ever ſheath it but in the bodies of their enemies!

"They are firm and determined, they have and will moſt chearfully expend the laſt portion of their property in ſupport of their's and their poſterity's liberty! They beſeech you, therefore, high and mighty Lords, to act with zeal and attachment in your ſeveral auguſt ſtations; for ſhould a link of your great chain give way, our cauſe muſt fall to ruin.

The Manifeſto was then ordered to be produced at the table, where it was pricked by the ſword of the Preſident, and head of the people, and then burnt in form.

This appeal from Congreſs to the people, has been ordered to take place all over the States, and there is but one voice, *freedom or death*.

A proclamation was iſſued, offering a penſion of twenty florins per ann. and a ſilver medal, to

every ſoldier ſerving the term of 3 years, from the 1ſt of December next.

A very extraordinary appointment has juſt taken place in the French Miniſtry. M. Duport Dutere has been nominated Keeper of the Seals, in the place of the Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux. This Gentleman has been a Clerk to M. Bailly, the Mayor of Paris, and thus ſuddenly paſſes from an income of fifty, to a revenue of four thouſand livres per annum.

The Members of the National Aſſembly though the body of them cannot ſpeak themſelves, yet paid a proper compliment to thoſe that can in the perſon of Mr. Erſkine, who in a late trip to Paris was honoured with a diſtinguiſhed ſeat in the center of the Aſſembly.

Were Mr. Burke to appear in Paris, the French would probably honour him with a lantern, for the light he has thrown on their revolution.

Dr. Price has done himſelf ſo little good by aſſerting the rights of men, that he might as well have ſuffered them quietly to have blundered on in their own way.

How can the National Aſſembly boaſt of its zeal for the rights of man—of its juſtice and its humanity, when, ſtanding on the ruins of the Baſtile, it ſuffers the employment of torture and the wheel.

Burke's Pamphlet has juſt made its appearance here; the ariſtocratic party are devouring it.

The Abbe Dupaty in quoting Monſ. Necker, pays him a compliment at once elegant and juſt:—"I have ſeen the "Adminiſtration of the Finances" in many hands—every man who can read has read that work—every man who thinks, values it; every man who feels, is enthuſiaſtic in its favour. And, in fact, how important are its principles!——How deep its reflections!—How juſt its ideas! Its ſtyle is truly that of the maſterly writer.—It breathes too a ſacred love for the happineſs of mankind. This book ſhall reform the Governments of Europe—Envy in vain muſt gnaw the ſtatue of M. Necker—it is of gold!"

The reſtoration of the Prince Biſhop of Liege could not have been effected without the tacit conſent of the King of Pruſſia, whoſe territories extend to the very gates of the town. The Imperial troops have now taken poſſeſſion of it in the ſame manner as the Pruſſian army did a few months ſince.

Mr. Bruce, the Supercargo at Canton, is appointed Ambaſſador to congratulate the Emperor of China on his having attained the age of eighty years.—This cuſtom is always attended with great pomp, whenever a circumſtance like this falls out; and it is imagined that, under the care of Mr. Bruce, this embaſſy may prove of no ſmall advantage to the Engliſh Supercargoes ſettled there. Mr. Bruce carries with him ſome very valuable preſents as offerings on the occaſion.

A MEDAL.——*The Liberty of the Preſs.*

THE very unwarrantable attack which has lately been made upon this great engine of all our liberties, civil and political, the *preſs*, has induced a number of gentlemen to requeſt that a *medal* may be ſtruck in honor of an *illuſtrious jury* of *Ireland*, who by their verdict, eſtabliſhed that *truth was not a libel*, in ſenſible contradiction to the ſyſtem laid down to us by *Lord Mansfield*. Mr. Gray, of Sackville-ſtreet, is to give the deſign, which will be equally ſpirited and juſt. Every man literary, or not, who feels as he ought to do for the liberty of the preſs, attempted to be borne down by actions at law, is requeſted to ſignify his intentions of ſubſcribing, to Mr. Ridgway, Bookſeller, at the Prince of Wales's Head, York-ſtreet, St. James's Square, London, for this medal, thus inſtituted in honor of the late jury of Ireland.

N. B. A liſt of ſubſcribers will be printed.

THE NEW FRENCH FLAG.

The Jack on the bowſprit—three ſtripes of equal breadth, and placed vertically; that neareſt the Jack-ſtaff, red; that in the middle, white; and the other blue.

The Enſign the ſame as the Jack in the upper quarter, encompaſſed with a narrow ſtripe; one half the length, red, and the other white; the reſt of the Enſign white.

The ſhips of war and merchant ſhips are to carry the ſame flag: thoſe of the ſhips of war are to have in the largeſt part, the three ſtripes vertical, red, white, and blue; the reſt of the flag to be white: the flag and enſign will be hoiſted on board, as ſoon as the orders ſhall be given by the KING.

MIDDLETWON, Jan. 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jonathan Hart, dated Fort-Harmar, Dec. 8, 1790. Addreſſed to the Parents and friends of Lieut. Frothingham.

The Serjeant who belonged to the party which Lieut. Frothingham particularly commanded, ſays, while they were retreating Lieut. Frothingham call'd to him, ſaying, "I am wounded, you muſt take charge of the men." A ſoldier who belonging to the ſame party, ſays he was along ſide of Lieut. Frothingham in the retreat, paſſed a large ſtream, but did not obſerve that he was wounded; a militia ſoldier adds, he ſaw him after he paſſed the ſtream and that he was taking command of the men; but another ſoldier ſays he ſaw him ſitting near the banks of the river,* pale, bleeding, and ſaid he was mortally wounded.—From every circumſtance I conclude he was wounded before he paſſed the river; but did not bleed ſo much as to prevent making every effort to repulſe the enemy, until further reſiſtance became impracticable, and that by this time the loſs of blood had nearly cloſed the ſcene and compelled him to ſeat himſelf and calmly to wait the expiring moment. There is a poſſibility of his being ſtill alive, but I preſume to hear he had calmly reſigned his life to the great proprietor of all nature would be leſs gloomy than to entertain the alarming idea of his being alive and ſubject to all the cruelties of more than ſavage barbarians, particularly under that full aſſurance which every one acquainted with him muſt have, that according to the beſt of his abilities, he had performed the part aſſigned by the great director and anſwered every purpoſe for which he came into this world, and that he muſt be now ſafely landed on the bliſsful ſhore of a happy eternity.

"Permit me to mingle a ſympathizing tear with the parents, relations and friends to his memory, and add as a tribute due from me to him, that as a man of abilities to which he had added a handſome education, as a confidential active and perſevering officer, his death is moſt ſincerely lamented in the army, and as a member of ſociety, in him we have to lament the loſs of an amiable example of every moral and ſocial virtue."

* *Another letter ſays,—that at this place he deſired the ſerjeant to take charge of the men, adding, that he had received a ſecond wound.*

ALBANY, Jan. 13.

By a gentleman from Vermont we are informed, that the Convention of that ſtate which aſſembled on Thurſday laſt, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the Conſtitution of the United States, adopted and ratified it on Monday the 10th, by an unanimous vote.

On the receipt of this pleaſing intelligence in this city, a detachment of the independent artillery company met on the parade, and proceeded from thence to the Fort, where they welcomed their long loſt ſiſter, Vermont, by a diſcharge of fourteen guns; after which they returned to the parade and were diſmiſſed.

By the acceſſion of Vermont another link is added to the federal chain; and as a bill, for the admiſſion of the diſtrict of Kentucky into the Union, is now pending before the Senate of the United States, we may promiſe ourſelves that we ſhall ſoon have it in our power to announce the admiſſion of that ſtate alſo, when the union will be compleat and firm; combined as one great family, enjoying ſuch variety of healthy climate, poſſeſſing ſuch fertile plains in which nature has been prodigal of her bounty, may we not anticipate the day that America will rival the moſt powerful kingdoms in the univerſe.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, by an Act paſſed on the twenty-third day of December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, intituled, "An Act to cede to Congreſs a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare in this State, for the Seat of the government of the United States," did enact, that the Repreſentatives of the ſaid State, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Congreſs of the United States, appointed to aſſemble at New-York, on the Firſt Wedneſday of March then next enſuing, ſhould be, and they were thereby authorized and required, on the behalf of the ſaid ſtate, to cede to the Congreſs of the United States, any diſtrict in the ſaid ſtate, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, which the Congreſs might fix upon and accept for the ſeat of government of the United States.

And the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an Act paſſed on the third day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and intituled, "An Act for the ceſſion of ten miles ſquare, or any leſſer quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the permanent ſeat of the General Goverment," did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles ſquare, or any leſſer quantity, to be located within the limits of the ſaid State, and in any part thereof, as Congreſs might by law direct, ſhould be, and the ſame was thereby forever ceded and relinquiſhed to the Congreſs and Government of the United States, in full and abſolute right, and excluſive juriſdicton, as well of ſoil as of perſons reſiding or to reſide thereon, purſuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution of Government of the United States.

And the Congreſs of the United States by their Act paſſed the ſixteenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and intituled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States," authorized the Preſident of the United States, to appoint three commiſſioners to ſurvey under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a diſtrict of territory, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, on the River Potowmac, at ſome place between the mouths of the Eaſtern Branch, and Connogocheque, which diſtrict ſo to be located and limited, was accepted by the ſaid Act of Congreſs, as the diſtrict for the permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States.

Now therefore, in purſuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and diſadvantages of the ſeveral ſituations within the limits aforeſaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the ſaid diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, ſhall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to ſay, running from the Court-Houſe of Alexandria in Virginia, due South Weſt half a mile, and thence a due South Eaſt courſe, till it ſhall ſtrike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the ſaid four lines of experiment:

Then beginning the firſt of the ſaid four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek, where the ſaid South Eaſt courſe ſhall have ſtruck the ſame, and running the ſaid firſt line due North Weſt ten miles: thence the ſecond line into Maryland, due North Eaſt ten miles: thence the third line due South Eaſt ten miles: and thence the fourth line due South Weſt ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

And the ſaid four lines of experiment being ſo run, I do hereby declare and make known, That all that part within the ſaid four lines of experiment which ſhall be within the ſtate of Maryland and above the Eaſtern Branch, and all that part within the ſame four lines of Experiment which ſhall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the upper cape of the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch due South Weſt, and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be ſurveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the ſaid diſtrict accepted by the ſaid Act of Congreſs, for the permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States; (hereby expreſsly reſerving the direction of the ſurvey and location of the remaining part of the ſaid diſtrict, to be made hereafter contiguous to ſuch part or parts of the preſent location as is, or ſhall be agreeable to law.)

And I do accordingly direct the ſaid commiſſioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the ſaid Act, to proceed forthwith to run the ſaid lines of experiment, and the ſame being run, to ſurvey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the ſame, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and ſeals.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth.

G. Waſhington.

By the PRESIDENT,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

IN Committee of the whole, on the bill, declaring the perſon, who, in caſe of the death, inability, removal or reſignation of the Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Carrol renewed the motion, that the vacancy in ſuch caſe be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being.

Mr. Livermore obſerved, that the character of the gentleman who fills that office ſhould have no weight in determining the queſtion, becauſe the houſe was about to provide for a caſe that might not happen before a number of years were elapſed.

The houſe ſhould fix on the officer who would, from the nature of his office, moſt naturally ſucceed. He hoped they would not determine in favor of an officer of their own creating, and of which no mention is made in the conſtitution.

The Chief Juſtice, he remarked, had been ſpoken of—one great objection he mentioned againſt him, the proviſion which the conſtitution makes in caſe the Preſident is impeached, viz. that he ſhould preſide.

As this was an elective government, he wiſhed its principles preſerved, and not to ſee the chief magiſtracy filled by an officer, not the choice of the people. The Preſident of the Senate, *pro. tem.*

appeared to him a much fitter officer to fill that ſtation—He was originally choſen by the people into the ſenate.

When amendments to the Conſtitution came to be thought of, perhaps it would be proper, he ſaid, to provide for this caſe by a ſpecial clauſe in it, impowering the electors, who had choſen the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, in caſe of vacancy, to meet again, and make another choice, only, however, for the remainder of the four years; becauſe at the end of that time the power of chuſing the electors ſhould return to, and be exerciſed by the ſeveral ſtates.

If the motion before the committee was negatived, he gave notice, that he would bring in his, viz. to fill up the blank with the perſon laſt antecedently choſen Preſident of the Senate.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid that he ſhould vote for the preſent motion, becauſe he conceived that the conſtitution is expreſs, that an officer of the government, deſignated either by the law or the Conſtitution, ſhould be appointed to fill this vacancy.

He ſtated ſome objections againſt the Chief Juſtice: He is an officer who ought to be entirely detached from all political agitations whatever: His mind ought to be kept calm, and as unembarraſſed as poſſible: He quoted the precedent eſtabliſhed in the law, inſtituting the governor of the Weſtern Territory—there the ſecretary is to ſucceed the governor. The ſecretary of ſtate is an executive officer, an aſſiſtant to the Preſident, and muſt be ſuppoſed, from his ſituation, to be the moſt proper perſon to ſupply the vacancy.

Mr. Sherman was of opinion, that putting the chief magiſtracy into the hands of a ſubordinate officer was by no means proper. As to the obſervations made by the gentleman laſt up on the arrangements in the government of the Weſtern Territory, he did not think they could be applied to the preſent caſe: That government was a ſubordinate one, and a kind of legiſlative power was veſted in the governor, of ſelecting from the laws, and regulations of the different States ſuch as he thought requiſite for the government of thoſe he had under his care.

He was in favor of giving the ſupreme executive in caſe of accident, to the Preſident of the Senate: The government would certainly ſuffer fewer inconveniences by that arrangement than if the head of a department was put in. The Vice-Preſident, by the conſtitution ſucceeds to the Preſident; the Preſident of the Senate to the office of the firſt, it is therefore very natural that he ſhould alſo exerciſe the duties of the ſecond in caſe of vacancy.

To deſignate any officer, as poſſible ſucceſſor to the Preſident, he ſaid, would be giving him too much dignity, and raiſing him in a manner even above the legiſlature.

Mr. Carroll obſerved that the vacancy might happen in the receſs of the legiſlature, or in the abſence of the Preſident of the Senate: the Secretary of State would always be at the ſeat of government. Beſides the conſtitution declared the vacancy ſhould be filled by an officer of the government; the Preſident of the Senate was only an officer *pro tem.* If the framers of the conſtitution had intended the vacancy ſhould be filled by an officer named in it, they could have deſignated him; but this they had not done; he therefore ſuppoſed they had in view ſome officer then not in exiſtence.

Mr. Gerry regretted that the ſubject ſhould have been taken up at this moment, when ſo much important buſineſs is before Congreſs. He adverted to the motion, and ſaid, that the character which now fills the office of Secretary of State, undoubtedly poſſeſſed the confidence of the legiſlature in the fulleſt manner—and very juſtly—but when the exigency ſhall arrive for which we now are about to provide, a character may fill that office, who would be a ſcourge to the Union. Beſides ſaid he, if the office of Vice-Preſident was now to be filled, the Secretary of State would be ineligible, coming from the ſame State wth the Preſident. He ſtated other objections from the Conſtitution: He thought the nomination ſhould not be confined to officers of the U.S. He ſuppoſed the views of government may be extended even to officers of the ſeveral States—He however wiſhed the whole buſineſs poſtponed; but if this idea is over ruled, he ſuggeſted the propriety of filling the blank with the conſtitutional clauſe reſpecting the higheſt candidates who are primarily voted for as Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

(To be continued.)

SATURDAY, January 22.

Mr. Lawrance, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Seth Harding, made a report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the houſe proceeded in the further conſideration of the new revenue bill.

An additional ſection was propoſed, pointing out the purpoſes to which the revenue, raiſed by the act ſhould be applied. This was ſuperceded by a motion to re-commit the bill, which was loſt. Several amendments were offered to that ſection, which underwent ſome diſcuſſion, but were poſtponed for further conſideration.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Livermore preſented the petition of Peter Johnſon, praying to be placed on the penſion liſt. Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Muhlenberg preſented the petition of William Lane, praying compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained by him during the late war. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Madiſon preſented the petition of George Gibſon—which was read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Giles, Vining, Muhlenberg, Mathews, and Wadſworth.

Mr. Benſon preſented the petition of John Cockran, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Heiſter preſented a memorial and remonſtrance, from a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, againſt Exciſe Laws, and particularly againſt the bill now pending in the Houſe, laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits.—Read and laid on the table.

The following Meſſages were received from the Preſident of the United States:

UNITED STATES, JANUARY 24, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I LAY before you a ſtatement, relative to the frontiers of the United States, which has been ſubmitted to me, by the Secretary for the Department of War.

I rely upon your wiſdom, to make ſuch arrangements, as may be eſſential for the preſervation of good order, and the effectual protection of the frontiers. G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, JANUARY 24, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN execution of the powers with which Congreſs were pleaſed to inveſt me, by their act, entitled, "An act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States," and on mature conſideration of the advantages and diſadvantages of the ſeveral poſitions, within the limits preſcribed by the ſaid act, I have, by a Proclamation, bearing date this day, a copy of which is herewith tranſmitted, directed Commiſſioners, appointed in purſuance of the act, to ſurvey and limit a part of the territory of ten miles ſquare, on both ſides the river Potowmac, ſo as to comprehend Georgetown in Maryland, and to extend to the Eaſtern Branch.

I have not, by this firſt act, given to the ſaid territory the whole extent, of which it is ſuſceptible, in the direction of the river; becauſe I thought it important, that Congreſs ſhould have an opportunity of conſidering, whether, by an emendatory law, they would authoriſe the location of the reſidue at the lower end of the preſent, ſo as to comprehend the eaſtern branch itſelf, and ſome of the country on its lower ſide in the ſtate of Maryland, and the town of Alexandria in Virginia. If however they are of opinion, that the federal territory ſhould be bounded by the water-edge of the Eaſtern Branch, the location of the reſidue will be to be made at the upper end of what is now directed.

I have thought beſt to await a ſurvey of the territory, before it is decided, on what particular ſpot, on the north-eaſtern ſide of the river, the public buildings ſhall be erected.

G. WASHINGTON.

The houſe then reſumed the conſideration of amendments propoſed to the new revenue bill.

Three additional ſections reſpecting the appropriation of the revenue to be derived from the bill, which were offered on Saturday, after ſome alteration, were agreed to.

Mr. Tucker propoſed a clauſe to limit the duration of the bill: This occaſioned a debate, which continued till near the time of adjournment. The motion was finally negatived. The Ayes and Noes being called for by Mr. Jackſon, are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Giles, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Steele, Tucker, Williamſon. 19.

NOES.

Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Livermore, Leonard, Madiſon, Partridge, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Smith (S.C.) Stone, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. 39.

A motion by Mr. Jackſon to expunge a clauſe reſpecting the Certificates' accompanying the dutied article, was negatived. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Mr. Heiſter preſented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, praying for compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained during the late war; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Carrol preſented the petition of two orphan children, whoſe father was killed in the late war, praying that the half pay which would have been received by their father, may be extended to them; referred to the Secretary of war.

A petition from the inhabitants of the county of Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, againſt certain parts of the bill laying additional duties on diſtilled ſpirits.

Mr. Jackſon of the committee on the petition of the merchants and inhabitants of Fayetteville reſpecting the judiciary law, reported that a committee ought to be appointed to bring in a bill purſuant to the ſaid petition.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Abiel Smith, praying compenſation for a quantity of flour ſupplied the late continental army; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Williamſon preſented the memorial of William Poultney praying compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained during the late war; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Lawrance of the committee appointed for the purpoſe reported a bill, directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States which have been, or may be deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed; read the firſt time.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the new revenue bill—ſundry amendments propoſed by Mr. Jackſon, by ſtriking out certain clauſes in the bill—were negatived; other amendments were agreed to—after conſiderable debate, at half after three, the queſtion for engroſſing the bill was carried in the affirmative—the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Partridge, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. 35.

NOES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Griffin, Giles, Hathorne, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Mathews, Muhlenberg, Parker, Renſſalaer, Seney, Sevier, Steele, Stone, Tucker. 20.

Mr. Tucker, of the joint committee appointed to conſider and report the time for the commencement of the next Congreſs, brought in a report, which is in ſubſtance, that the buſineſs now before Congreſs may be finiſhed by the 4th March, and that it will not be neceſſary for the new Congreſs to commence immediately after; but the joint committee could not agree as to the preciſe time, when their firſt ſeſſion ſhould begin.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.

It is to be remarked that the oppoſers of the revenue bill now before Congreſs, have never come forward with a competent ſubſtitute—Something has been ſaid about a tax on law proceedings, by which it is ſuppoſed a ſtamp duty was intended, and a direct tax has been faintly whiſpered—but both theſe are found to ſhrink from the touchſtone of popularity.

The ſymptoms of ariſtocracy in the Eaſtern States, are—agrarian laws—ſimplicity of manners—equality of circumſtances—a univerſal diffuſion of the means of knowledge—public ſchools being eſtabliſhed by law, and ſupported by a general tax throughout the country—elections by ballot, and conſequently free, being held on one, and the ſame day in ſmall diſtricts, throughout the reſpective governments—the ſoil cultivated by its independent owners—reverence for the laws—and reſpect to their magiſtrates—the federal government venerated—and the ſtatutes of Congreſs obeyed—happy and tranquil becauſe they are *informed* and *free*—and becauſe they poſſeſs the means of preſerving their freedom, by making every man, from *ſixteen* to *forty*, a ſoldier-citizen:—But the moſt alarming of all their ſymptoms of Ariſtocracy is, the ſilence of their repreſentatives in Congreſs, in reſpect to the jealous, uneaſy, turbulent ſpirit of their conſtituents, as to any law that the general government may, in their wiſdom, enact.

It is a trite obſervation, that anticipation of evil, is often the forerunner of miſchief: We have, however, been happily diſappointed in times paſt—No thanks to the diſmal cacklers of the capitol. As the good ſenſe of the people has hitherto prevented them from imbibing a reſtleſs ſpirit of complaint, from the oft repeated, tho groundleſs jealouſies and apprehenſions of *more* than eagle-eyed politicians, ſo it is to be hoped they will not in future be ſeduced to change the ſolid bleſſings of the government, for the poſitive miſeries of diſcord and ſedition, becauſe ſome perſons *ſay*, they are averſe to meaſures that have never been tried.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Jan. 15.

Such a December has not been experienced here for many years—Wood roſe to *twenty ſhillings* a cord! But ſince this year came in, the weather has moderated—proviſions have been very plenty, and very cheap—the ſleying excellent—*Pot and Pearl-aſhes, Hemp, Flax, &c. &c,* have been brought in from the back country which have generally commanded good prices, and ſent much money to enliven the interior parts of this ſtate, Vermont and New-Hampſhire. The attachment of the people of this Commonwealth to the general government daily encreaſes; and in the riſe of the public credit—the demand for produce &c. they feel its ſuperiority over that of the late *untied ſyſtem.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/6.	16/9.	pr. £	83¾	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/9	9/.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/.		45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/6	15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		8/9	9/	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,		11/.	11/6.	57½	do.

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *THE Subſcriber requeſts, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchaſe of Lands made by a Mr.* Daniel Richardet, *in the year* 1781 *and* 1782, *in ſome part of the United States, he will be ſo kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office.* S. RICHARDET.

January, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper diſpoſitions for paying the Intereſt in the ſeveral States, it is neceſſary that the amount to be paid in each ſhould be previouſly known at the Treaſury. And as the expiration of the firſt quarter is not far diſtant, it is wiſhed that thoſe who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and ſignifying their election, purſuant to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONCLUDED.)

THE reaſon for the ſeveral proviſions contained in the foregoing plan, have been ſo far anticipated, and will for the moſt part be ſo readily ſuggeſted by the nature of thoſe proviſions, that any comments, which need further be made, will be both few and conciſe.

The combination of a portion of the public debt in the formation of the capital, is the principal thing, of which an explanation is requiſite. The chief object of this is, to enable the creation of a capital ſufficiently large to be the baſis of an extenſive circulation, and an adequate ſecurity for it. As has been elſewhere remarked, the original plan of the bank of North-America, contemplated a capital of ten millions of dollars, which is certainly not too broad a foundation for the extenſive operations to which a national bank is deſtined. But to collect ſuch a ſum in this country in gold and ſilver, into one depoſitory, may, without heſitation, be pronounced impracticable. Hence the neceſſity of an auxiliary, which the public debt at once preſents.

This part of the fund will be always ready to come in aid of the ſpecie: it will more and more command a ready ſale; and can therefore expeditiouſly be turned into coin if an exigency of the bank ſhould at any time require it. This quality of prompt convertibility into coin, renders it an equivalent for that neceſſary agent of bank circulation; and diſtinguiſhes it from a fund in land, of which the ſale would generally be far leſs compendious, and at great diſadvantage. The quarter yearly receipts of intereſt will alſo be an actual addition to the ſpecie fund during the intervals between them and the half yearly dividends of profits. The objection to combining land with ſpecie, reſulting from their not being generally in poſſeſſion of the ſame perſons, does not apply to the debt, which will always be found in conſiderable quantity among the monied and trading people.

The debt compoſing part of the capital, beſides its collateral effect in enabling the bank to extend its operations, and conſequently to enlarge its profits, will produce a direct annual revenue of ſix per centum from the government, which will enter into the half-yearly dividends received by the ſtock-holders.

When the preſent price of the public debt is conſidered, and the effect which its converſion into bank-ſtock, if corporated with a ſpecie fund, would in all probability have to accelerate its riſe to the proper point, it will eaſily be diſcovered, that the operation preſents in its outſet a very conſiderable advantage to thoſe who may become ſubſcribers; and from the influence which that riſe would have on the general maſs of the debt, a proportional benefit to all the public creditors, and, in a ſenſe, which has been more than once adverted to, to the community at large.

There is an important fact, which exemplifies the fitneſs of the public debt, for a bank fund, and which may ſerve to remove doubts in ſome minds on this point. It is this, that the bank of England in its firſt erection reſted wholly on that foundation. The ſubſcribers to a loan to government of one million two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, were incorporated as a bank; of which the debt created by the loan and the intereſt upon it, were the ſole fund. The ſubſequent augmentations of its capital, which now amounts to between eleven and twelve millions of pounds ſterling, have been of the ſame nature.

The confining of the right of the bank to contract debts to the amount of its capital, is an important precaution, which is not to be found in the conſtitution of the bank of North-America, and which while the fund conſiſts wholly of coin, would be a reſtriction attended with inconveniences, but would be free from any if the compoſition of it ſhould be ſuch as is now propoſed. The reſtriction exiſts in the eſtabliſhment of the bank of England, and as a ſource of ſecurity, is worthy of imitation. The conſequence of exceeding the limit there is, that each ſtockholder is liable for the exceſs, in proportion to his intereſt in the bank. When it is conſidered, that the directors owe their appointments to the choice of the ſtockholders, a reſponſibility of this kind on the part of the latter, does not appear unreaſonable. But on the other hand, it may be deemed a hardſhip upon thoſe who may have diſſented from the choice. And there are many among us, whom it might perhaps diſcourage from becoming concerned in the inſtitution. Theſe reaſons have induced the placing of the reſponſibility upon the directors, by whom the limit preſcribed ſhould be tranſgreſſed.

The interdiction of loans on account of the United States, or of any particular State, beyond the moderate ſum ſpecified, or of any foreign power, will ſerve as a barrier to executive encroachments, and to combinations inauſpicious to the ſafety, or contrary to the policy of the Union.

The limitation of the rate of intereſt is dictated by the conſideration, that different rates prevail in different parts of the union; and as the operations of the bank may extend through the whole, ſome rule ſeems to be neceſſary. There is room for a queſtion, whether the limitation ought not rather to be to five, than to ſix per cent. as propoſed. It may with ſafety be taken for granted, that the former rate would yield an ample dividend; perhaps as much as the latter, by the extenſion which it would give to buſineſs. The natural effect of low intereſt is to encreaſe trade and induſtry; becauſe undertakings of every kind can be proſecuted with greater advantage. This is a truth generally admitted; but it is requiſite to have analized the ſubject in all its relations, to be able to form a juſt conception of the extent of that effect. Such an analyſis cannot but ſatisfy an intelligent mind, that the difference of one per cent. in the rate at which money may be had, is often capable of making an eſſential change for the better in the ſituation of any country or place.

Every thing therefore which tends to lower the rate of intereſt, is peculiarly worthy of the cares of legiſlators. And though laws which violently ſink the legal rate of intereſt, greatly below the market level, are not to be commended, becauſe they are not calculated to anſwer their aim; yet whatever has a tendency to effect a reduction, without violence to the natural courſe of things, ought to be attended to and purſued. Banks are among the means moſt proper to accompliſh this end; and the moderation of the rate at which their diſcounts are made, is a material ingredient towards it; with which their own intereſt viewed on an enlarged and permanent ſcale, does not appear to claſh.

But as the moſt obvious ideas are apt to have greater force than thoſe which depend on complex and remote combinations, there would be danger, that the perſons whoſe funds muſt conſtitute the ſtock of the bank, would be diffident of the ſufficiency of the profits to be expected, if the rate of loans and diſcounts were to be placed below the point to which they have been accuſtomed; and might, on this account, be indiſpoſed to embarking in the plan. There is, it is true, one reflection, which, in regard to men actively engaged in trade, ought to be a ſecurity againſt this danger; it is this—That the accommodations which they might derive in the way of their buſineſs, at a low rate, would more than indemnify them for any difference in the dividend; ſuppoſing even that ſome diminution of it were to be the conſequence. But upon the whole, the hazard of contrary reaſoning among the maſs of monied men, is a powerful argument againſt the experiment. The inſtitutions of the kind already exiſting, add to the difficulty of making it. Mature reflection, and a large capital, may, of themſelves, lead to the deſired end.

The laſt thing which requires any explanatory remark, is the authority propoſed to be given to the Preſident to ſubſcribe to the amount of two millions of dollars on account of the public. The main deſign of this is to enlarge the ſpecie fund of the bank, and to enable it to give a more early extenſion to its operations. Tho' it is propoſed to borrow with one hand what is lent to the other; yet the diſburſement of what is borrowed, will be progreſſive, and bank-notes may be thrown into circulation, inſtead of the gold and ſilver. Beſides, there is to be an annual reimburſement of a part of the ſum borrowed, which will finally operate as an actual inveſtment of ſo much ſpecie. In addition to the inducements to this meaſure, which reſults from the general intereſt of the government to enlarge the ſphere of the utility of the bank, there is this more particular conſideration, to wit, that as far as the dividend on the ſtock ſhall exceed the intereſt paid on the loan, there is a poſitive profit.

The Secretary begs leave to conclude, with this general obſervation---That if the Bank of North-America ſhall come forward with any propoſitions, which have for object the ingrafting upon that inſtitution the characteriſtics which ſhall appear to the legiſlature neceſſary to the due extent and ſafety of a national bank, there are, in his judgment, weighty inducements to giving every reaſonable facility to the meaſure. Not only the pretenſions of that inſtitution, from its original relation to the government of the United States, and from the ſervices it has rendered, are ſuch as to claim a diſpoſition favorable to it, if thoſe who are intereſted in it are willing, on their part, to place it on a footing ſatisfactory to the government, and equal to the purpoſes of a bank of the United States; but its co-operation would materially accelerate the accompliſhment of the great object, and the colliſion, which might otherwiſe ariſe, might, in a variety of ways, prove equally diſagreeable and injurious. The incorporation or union here contemplated, may be effected in different modes, under the auſpices of an act of the United States, if it ſhall be deſired by the Bank of North-America, upon terms which ſhall appear expedient to the government.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Secretary of the Treaſury.*

"AT a half-yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of New-Jerſey, and maſonic juriſdiction thereunto belonging, the ſeveral members met at their Lodge Room in Trenton, on Tueſday the 11th inſt. and proceeded to ballot for the Grand Officers for the enſuing year—when the Right Worſhipful John Beatty, Eſq. was duly elected Grand Maſter.

The Right Worſhipful Robert L. Hooper, Eſq. Deputy Grand Maſter.

The Right Worſhipful Samuel W. Stockton, Eſq. Senior Grand Warden.

The Right Worſhipful Jonathan Rhea, Eſq. Junior Grand Warden.

The Right Worſhipful Thomas Bullman, Grand Treaſurer.

The Right Worſhipful Maſkel Ewing, Eſq. Grand Secretary; and were duly inſtalled in their reſpective offices."

Trenton, 12th Jan. 1791.

On Tueſday the 11th inſt. at a meeting of the members of the Society for promoting the eſtabliſhment of Sunday Schools in this city, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the preſent year,

Preſident.	The Right Rev. William White, D. D.
Vice-Preſident.	Mr. James Pemberton.
Treaſurer.	Mr. James Mendenhall.
Secretary,	Mr. Matthew Carey.
Viſitors.	D. B. Say, Rev. Aſhbell Green, Rev. Mr. Bend, Mr. Peter Thompſon, Junr. Dr. B. Ruſh, Samuel Powel, Eſq. George Meade, Eſq. John Barker, Eſq. Mr. Thomas Bartow, Capt. N. Falconer, Dr. Wm. Currie, Mr. Samuel Fiſher.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subſcriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopon and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jerſey, the following Certificates, iſſued by the ſaid State, to ſundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are ſigned by John Stevens, jun. Treaſurer, and counterſigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alſton,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinſey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135 7 6¾
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	Auguſt 8, do.	James Coulſton,	30 7 10½
1133	Auguſt 8, do.	Moſes Thompſon,	150 5 9¼
1230	January 27, 1783,	Aſa Gilderſleaves,	63 7 5¼
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10½

Any perſon who may have found the ſaid Certificates, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, living at Penollopon aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any of the above Certificates, as payment is ſtopped at the public offices. If any of them ſhould be offered for ſale, the perſon to whom they are offered is requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and give notice thereof to their humble ſervant. KENNETH HANKINSON.

Monmouth County, New-Jerſey, Jan. 15, 1791.

WANTED, TWO OR MORE

Convenient ROOMS,

in Cheſnut-Street, or as near the Bank as poſſible. Enquire of the Printer. (eptf.)

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street,*

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *tranſfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29*th*, 1790.

☞ *Subſcribers for Mrs. Warren's Poems, are requeſted to call on the Editor for their books.*

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſt thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf. JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS,
CONGRESS BROWN,
LONDON SMOKE,
LEAD, DRAB,
BLUE and OTHER faſhionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) juſt received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,

North Third Street,

At which Store are alſo opening a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS,
Linens,
Cambrics,
Painted, ſprigged, tambour-ed, book, and jaconet Muſlins,
Chintzes,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Silks,
Sheetings,
Table Cloths, of a ſuperior quality,
Muſlinett,
Patent Silk Hoſe,
ELEGANT Veſt Patterns—adapted to the ſeaſon,
Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe,
Corduroys,
Velveretts, and Royal Ribs,
Sattinetts,
Beſt Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves,
Fine Muſlin Cravats,
Black Ruſſel,
Joan's Spinning.

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to inſert in an Advertiſement; all of which are now ſelling by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, on ſo low terms, as to make them an object to the purchaſers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 12, 1791.

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of

CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Tranſfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December* 29.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,
and
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

is now opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Subſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh, that thoſe gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence received from their correſpondents as they ſhall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subſcriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1791.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE having expired this day, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,
and
New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

The MAIL will be publiſhed at the Houſe No. 2, Lower Third Street (now occupied by Mr. J. D. Blanchard, who will ſhortly remove to the adjoining Houſe, No. 4.) and at preſent SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D C. CLAYPOOLE.